CATHEDRAL PINES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2021

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors **Cathedral Pines Metropolitan District** Colorado Springs, Colorado

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Cathedral Pines Metropolitan District ("District"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the District as of December 31, 2021, the respective changes in financial position, and the budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of the report. We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board which considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinions on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The supplementary information, as identified in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

agsKofford, P.C.

Colorado Springs, Colorado June 27, 2022

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CATHEDRAL PINES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Governmental Activities		
ASSETS	۴	055 044	
Cash and investments	\$	255,241	
Cash and investments - restricted		136,635 4,787	
Receivable from County Treasurer Property taxes receivable		4,707 585,734	
Capital assets:		565,754	
Capital assets, net		1,062,208	
Capital assets, het		1,002,200	
Total assets		2,044,605	
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable		30,195	
Accrued interest		18,029	
Rental deposits		2,950	
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year		75,000	
Due in more than one year		4,646,247	
Total liabilities		4,772,421	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unearned rental revenues		12,904	
Deferred property tax revenues		585,734	
Total deferred inflows of resources		598,638	
NET POSITION			
Net investments in capital assets		(1,261,133)	
Restricted for:		,	
Debt service		110,158	
Emergency reserve		8,500	
Unrestricted		(2,183,979)	
Total net position	\$	(3,326,454)	

CATHEDRAL PINES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

			F		Revenue			Re Cl	(Expenses) venue and hanges in et Position
	Expenses	-	ges for vices	Gran	erating its and ibutions	Gran	apital its and ibutions		vernmental Activities
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS									
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT									
General government	\$ 378,774	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(378,774)
Interest and related costs on	100 625								(109 625)
long-term debt	198,635								(198,635)
Total governmental activities	\$ 577,409	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-		(577,409)
GENERAL REVENUES									
Property taxes									510,406
Specific ownership taxes									60,658
Rental revenues									107,745
Other income Investment income									2,800 127
									121
Total general revenues									681,736
Change in net position									104,327
Net position, beginning of year									(3,430,781)
Net position, end of year								\$	(3,326,454)

CATHEDRAL PINES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT BALANCE SHEETS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2021

	 General Fund		Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds	
ASSETS					
Cash and investments	\$ 255,241	\$	-	\$	255,241
Cash and investments - restricted	 8,448		128,187		136,635
Receivable from County Treasurer	 4,787		-		4,787
Property taxes receivable	 292,867	1	292,867		585,734
Total assets	\$ 561,343	\$	421,054		982,397
LIABILITIES_					
Accounts payable	\$ 30,195	\$	-		30,195
Rental deposits	 2,950		-		2,950
Total liabilities	 33,145		-		33,145
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unearned rental revenues	12,904		-		12,904
Deferred property tax revenues	 292,867		292,867		585,734
Total deferred inflows of resources	 305,771		292,867		598,638
FUND BALANCES					
Restricted for:					
Debt service	-		128,187		128,187
Emergency reserve	8,500		-		8,500
Unassigned:					
General government	 213,927		-		213,927
Total fund balances	 222,427		128,187		350,614
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 561,343	\$	421,054		

Amounts reported in governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because: Capital assets are recorded as assets on the statement of net position, but are recorded as expenditures in the funds: Capital assets, net Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds: Bonds payable Accrued interest payable Net position of governmental activities \$ (3,326,454)

CATHEDRAL PINES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	General Fund			Total Governmental Funds	
REVENUES					
Property taxes	\$ 255,203	\$	255,203	\$	510,406
Specific ownership taxes	 60,658		-		60,658
Rental revenues	 107,745		-		107,745
Other income	 2,800		-		2,800
Investment income	 		127		127
Total revenues	 426,406		255,330		681,736
EXPENDITURES					
County Treasurer's fees	3,861		3,862		7,723
Event expenses	2,107		-		2,107
Insurance	19,529		-		19,529
Landscape maintenance	50,648		-		50,648
Management expense	79,100		-		79,100
Office expense	1,612		-		1,612
Professional fees	15,471		-		15,471
Repairs and maintenance	59,561		-		59,561
Security	2,175		-		2,175
Snow removal	15,018		-		15,018
Telephone	2,884		-		2,884
Trash	1,809		-		1,809
Utilities	27,793		-		27,793
Debt service:					
Bond principal	-		65,000		65,000
Interest expense	-		218,056		218,056
Trustee fees	-		400		400
Total expenditures	 281,568		287,318		568,886
Net change in fund balances	 144,838		(31,988)		112,850
Fund balances, beginning of year	 77,589		160,175		237,764
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 222,427	\$	128,187	\$	350,614

CATHEDRAL PINES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Net change in fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 112,850
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. In the statement of activities, capital outlay is not reported as an expenditure. However, the statement of activities will report as depreciation expense the allocations of the cost of any depreciable assets over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The effect of these differences is as follows: Depreciation expense	(93,345)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums and discounts when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. The effect of these differences is as follows:	
Bond principal payment	65,000
Amortization of bond premium	19,113
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. The effect of these differences is as follows:	
Accrued interest payable on bonds payable - change in liability	 709
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 104,327

CATHEDRAL PINES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	C	Budget Driginal nd Final	Actual mounts	Variance		
REVENUES						
Property taxes	\$	258,217	\$ 255,203	\$	(3,014)	
Specific ownership taxes	_	36,150	60,658		24,508	
Rental revenues	_	95,000	107,745		12,745	
Other income		1,600	 2,800		1,200	
Total revenues		390,967	 426,406		35,439	
EXPENDITURES						
Bank charges	_	500	-		500	
Capital outlay	_	30,000	-		30,000	
Cleaning	_	2,500	-		2,500	
Contingency	_	20,000	-		20,000	
County Treasurer's fees	_	3,873	3,861		12	
Event expenses	_	-	2,107		(2,107)	
Insurance		12,000	19,529		(7,529)	
Landscape maintenance	_	50,000	50,648		(648)	
Management expense		86,100	79,100		7,000	
Miscellaneous	_	3,000	-		3,000	
Office expense		500	1,612		(1,112)	
Professional fees		19,498	15,471		4,027	
Repairs and maintenance	_	60,000	59,561		439	
Security	_	3,000	2,175		825	
Snow removal	_	35,000	15,018		19,982	
Telephone	_	3,300	2,884		416	
Trash	_	6,000	1,809		4,191	
Utilities		28,000	 27,793		207	
Total expenditures		363,271	 281,568		81,703	
Excess of revenues over						
(under) expenditures		27,696	 144,838		(46,264)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfer (to) from other funds		(25,000)	-		25,000	
Total other financing sources (uses)		(25,000)	 -		25,000	
Net change in fund balance	\$	2,696	144,838	\$	142,142	
Fund balance, beginning of year			 77,589			
Fund balance, end of year			\$ 222,427			

1. DEFINITION OF REPORTING ENTITY

Cathedral Pines Metropolitan District ("District"), a quasi-municipal corporation and political subdivision of the state of Colorado, was formed in November 2004, and is governed pursuant to provisions of the Colorado Special District Act. The District's service area is located in El Paso County, Colorado ("County"). The District was organized to design, acquire, and construct street improvements, and the related safety protection devices including, but not limited to, bridges, fencing, trails, lighting, landscaping, traffic and safety controls and devices.

The District follows Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") accounting pronouncements which provide guidance for determining which governmental activities, organizations and functions should be included within the financial reporting entity. GASB pronouncements set forth the financial accountability of a governmental organization's elected governing body as the basic criterion for including a possible component governmental organization in a primary government's legal entity. Financial accountability includes, but is not limited to, appointment of a voting majority of the organization's governing body, ability to impose its will on the organization and potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits or burdens and fiscal dependency.

The District is not financially accountable for any other organization nor is the District a component unit of any other primary governmental entity.

The District has no employees and all operational and administrative functions are contracted.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These financial statements include all of the activities of the District. Material interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The statement of net position reports all financial and capital resources of the District. The difference between the assets and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources of the District is reported as net position.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Government-wide and fund financial statements (continued)

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct and indirect expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: a) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment; and b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meet the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items are properly excluded from program revenues and are reported as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for the governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement focus, basis of accounting and financial statement position

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectable within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. The major sources of revenue susceptible to accrual are property taxes. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District. Expenditures, other than interest on long-term obligations, are recorded when the liability is incurred or the long-term obligation is due.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

General fund - The general fund accounts for all financial resources of the District except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Debt service fund - The debt service fund accounts for the servicing of general long-term debt and revenues generated and received by the District to be used in payment of long-term debt.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Budgets

In accordance with state budget law, the District holds public hearings in the fall each year to approve the budget and appropriate funds for the ensuing year. The appropriation is at the total fund expenditures, fund balance remaining, and other financing uses level, and lapses at year end. The District's board of directors can modify the budget by line item within the total appropriation without notification. The appropriation can only be modified upon completion of notification and publication requirements. The budget includes each fund on its basis of accounting unless otherwise indicated.

The District incurred expenditures in excess of appropriations for the year ended December 31, 2021 in the debt service fund, which may be a violation of state budget law.

Pooled cash and investments

The District follows the practice of pooling cash and investments of all funds to maximize investment earnings. Except when required by trust or other agreements, all cash is deposited to and disbursed from a single bank account. Cash in excess of immediate operating requirements is pooled for deposit and investment flexibility. Investment earnings are allocated periodically to the participating funds based upon each fund's average balance in the total cash.

Property taxes

Property taxes are levied by the District's board of directors. The levy is based on assessed valuations determined by the County Assessor generally as of January 1 of each year. The levy is normally set by December 15 and attaches as an enforceable lien as of January 1 of the following year. The County Treasurer collects the determined taxes during the ensuing calendar year. The taxes are payable by April or, at the taxpayer's election, in February and June in equal installments. Delinquent taxpayers are notified in August and sales of the tax liens on delinquent properties are generally held in November or December. The County Treasurer remits the taxes collected to the District monthly.

Property taxes, net of estimated uncollectable taxes, are recorded initially as deferred revenues in the year they are levied and measurable. The deferred property tax revenues are recorded as revenues in the year they are available or collected.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, sidewalks and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and a useful life greater than one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Contributed capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of contribution.

Depreciation expense has been computed using the straight-line method over the estimated economic useful lives of the assets, which range from 20 to 30 years.

Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. At the time of retirement or disposition of depreciable assets, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is reflected in revenues or expenses.

Deferred inflows of resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. The District has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, that item, deferred property tax revenues, is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Net position

For government-wide presentation purposes, when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's practice to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fund balances

Fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which spending can occur. Governmental funds report up to five classifications of fund balance: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned. Because circumstances differ among governments, not every government or every governmental fund will present all of these components. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

Nonspendable fund balance - The portion of fund balance that cannot be spent because it is either not in spendable form (such as prepaid amounts or inventory) or is legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted fund balance - The portion of fund balance that is constrained to being used for a specific purpose by external parties (such as bondholders), constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance - The portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority, the board of directors. The constraint may be removed or changed only through formal action of the board of directors.

Assigned fund balance - The portion of fund balance that is constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but is neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by the board of directors to be used for a specific purpose. Constraints imposed on the use of assigned amounts are more easily removed or modified than those imposed on amounts that are classified as committed.

Unassigned fund balance - The residual portion of fund balance that does not meet any of the criteria described above.

If more than one classification of fund balance is available for use when an expenditure is incurred, it is the District's policy to use the most restrictive classification first.

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2021, are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of net position: Cash and investments Cash and investments - restricted	\$ 255,241 136,635
	\$ 391,876

The carrying amounts of cash and investments, which equal estimated fair value, as of December 31, 2021, are as follows:

Deposits with financial institutions Investments	\$ 269,240 122,636
	\$ 391,876

Deposits with financial institutions

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act ("PDPA") requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulators. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. The PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool for all the uninsured public deposits as a group is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust. The market value of the collateral must be 102% of the aggregate uninsured deposits.

The state commissioners for banks and financial services are required by statute to monitor the naming of eligible depositories and reporting of the uninsured deposits and assets maintained in the collateral pools.

As of December 31, 2021, the District's cash deposits had a bank balance of \$271,240 and a book balance of \$269,240.

Investments

The District has not adopted a formal investment policy; however, the District follows state statutes regarding investments.

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments (continued)

The District generally limits its concentration of investments to those below which are believed to have minimal credit risk, minimal interest rate risk, and no foreign currency risk. Additionally, the District is not subject to concentration risk disclosure requirements or subject to investment custodial credit risk for investments that are in the possession of another party.

Colorado revised statutes limit investment maturities to five years or less unless otherwise formally approved by the board of directors. Such actions are generally associated with a debt service reserve or sinking fund requirements.

Colorado statutes specify investment instruments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which local governments may invest which include:

- Obligations of the US and certain US government agency securities
- Certain international agency securities
- General obligation and revenue bonds of US local government entities
- Bankers' acceptances of certain banks
- Commercial paper
- Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- Certificates of deposit in Colorado PDPA approved banks or savings banks
- Certain money market funds
- Guaranteed investment contracts
- Local government investment pools

As of December 31, 2021, the Districts had the following in investments:

Investment	<u>Maturity</u>	Amount	
Eastern Colorado Bank money markets	Weighted average under 60 days	\$ 122,636	

The Eastern Colorado Bank Money Markets is a money market fund that is managed by Eastern Colorado Bank and each share is equal in value to \$1. The fund is rated AAAm and invests in high quality short-term United States government securities. The average maturity of the underlying securities is 90 days or less.

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2021, is as follows:

	Balance 1/1/21	Additions/ Reclass- ifications	Dispositions/ Reclass- ifications	Balance 12/31/21
Governmental activities Community building	\$ 1,328,384	\$-	\$-	\$ 1,328,384
Parks, trails and monuments	981,035	-	-	981,035
Equipment	13,922	-	-	13,922
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,167,788)	(93,345)		(1,261,133)
Capital assets, net	\$ 1,155,553	\$ (93,345)	\$-	\$ 1,062,208

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2021 totaled \$93,345.

5. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations of the District during the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Balance 1/1/21	Additions		Repayments/ Amortization		Balance 12/31/21	Due within one year	
Series 2016 Bonds	\$ 4,475,000	\$	-	\$	(65,000)	\$ 4,410,000	\$	75,000
Unamortized por of premium	tion 330,360				(19,113)	311,247		
	\$ 4,805,360	\$	-	\$	(84,113)	\$ 4,721,247	\$	75,000

5. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Series 2016 General Obligation Refunding Bonds

On July 26, 2016, the District issued Series 2016 General Obligation Refunding Bonds ("Series 2016 Bonds") for the purpose of: (i) funding capitalized interest and reserves to the extent provided by the sale certificate; (ii) paying the costs of refunding previously issued bonds; and (iii) paying issuance and other costs in connection with the bonds and the refunding of the previously issued bonds. The Series 2016 Bonds were issued in the amount of \$4,660,000, plus an original issue premium of \$414,882. The bonds bear interest at interest rates set forth below, calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, payable to the extent of pledged revenues available on each June 1 and December 1, and mature on December 1 in the years and amounts as follows:

Maturity	Principal Amount	Interest Rate		
2026	\$ 415,000	4.000%		
2031	580,000	5.000%		
2037	1,010,000	5.000%		
2046	2,405,000	5.000%		

The Series 2016 Bonds are secured and payable from pledged revenue consisting of monies derived by the District from the following sources, net of any collection costs: (a) the required mill levy of a minimum of 28.50 mills or such lesser mill levy which, when combined with other pledged revenue then held in the bond fund, will permit the District to fully fund the bond fund for the next bond year and pay the bonds as they come due, and to fund the surplus fund up to maximum surplus amount; and (b) any other legally available monies which the District determines to be treated as pledged revenue. Required mill levy means an ad valorem mill levy imposed upon all taxable property within the District each year in an amount sufficient to pay the principal, premium, and interest on the bonds as they become due and payable. The required mill levy is adjusted for changes in the ratio of actual value to assessed value of property within the District. For collection year 2021, the District levied 19.000 mills for the debt service fund.

The District is required to maintain bond and surplus cash accounts. The purpose of the surplus cash account is to provide adequate reserves to meet principal and interest requirements if the bond account does not have enough funding. The surplus account is required to be maintained as long as the bonds are outstanding.

5. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Series 2016 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (continued)

Optional redemption

The bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the discretion of the District, as a whole or in integral multiples of \$5,000, in any order of maturity and in whole or partial maturities, on December 1, 2026 or on any date thereafter, upon payment of par and accrued interest, without redemption premium.

Events of default

The occurrence of any one or more of the following events or the existence of any one or more of the following conditions constitutes an event of default under the indenture:

i. The payment of the principal of or redemption premium on any bond is not made by the District when due;

ii. The payment of any interest on any bond is not made by the District when due;

iii. The District defaults in the performance of any other of its material covenants in the bond resolution, and such default continues for 60 days after written notice specifying such default and requiring the same to be remedied is given to the District by the owners of 25% in aggregate principal amount of the bonds then outstanding; or

iv. The District files a petition under the federal bankruptcy laws or other applicable bankruptcy laws seeking to adjust the obligation represented by the bonds.

Upon the occurrence and continuance of an event of default, the owner of any bond may proceed to protect and enforce the rights of any owner under the bond resolution by mandamus or such other suit, action, or special proceedings in equity or at law, in any court of competent jurisdiction; provided however, that so long as the bond insurer is not in default of its payment obligations under a policy, it shall have the right to control all remedies upon an event of default. All such proceedings shall be instituted, had, and maintained for the equal benefit of all owners of the bonds then outstanding.

There is no provision for acceleration of maturity of the principal of the bonds in the event of a default in the payment of principal of or interest on the bonds. Consequently, remedies available to the owners of the bonds may have to be enforced from year to year.

5. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Series 2016 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (continued)

The District's long-term obligations on the 2016 Series Bonds mature as follows:

Year Ending			
December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 75,000	\$ 216,350	\$ 291,350
2023	75,000	213,350	288,350
2024	85,000	210,350	295,350
2025	85,000	206,950	291,950
2026-2030	545,000	970,800	1,515,800
2031-2035	760,000	815,250	1,575,250
2036-2040	1,045,000	598,000	1,643,000
2041-2045	1,405,000	303,250	1,708,250
2046	335,000	16,750	351,750
Total	\$ 4,410,000	\$ 3,551,050	\$ 7,961,050

6. NET POSITION

The District has net position consisting of three components: invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted; and unrestricted.

Net position invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balance of debt that is attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

As of December 31, 2021, the District had net position invested in capital assets, net of related debt as follows:

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt:	
Capital assets, net	\$ 1,062,208
Related long-term obligations	(2,323,341)
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ (1,261,133)

6. NET POSITION (CONTINUED)

Restricted net position includes balances with external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The District had a restricted net position as of December 31, 2021 as

Restricted net position:	
Debt service (Note 5)	\$ 110,158
Emergencies (Note 8)	 8,500
	\$ 118,658

The District's unrestricted net position as of December 31, 2021, totaled a deficit of \$2,183,979. This deficit amount was a result of the District being responsible for the repayment of general obligation bonds issued to refinance the previously issued bonds and to fund the costs of certain public improvements within the District.

7. RELATED PARTIES

The members of the board of directors of the District are employees, owners of or otherwise associated with the developers and may have conflicts of interest in dealing with the District.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; or acts of God.

The District is a member of the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool ("Pool") as of December 31, 2021. The Pool is an organization created by intergovernmental agreement to provide property, liability, public officials' liability, boiler and machinery and workers' compensation coverage to its members. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The District pays annual premiums to the Pool for liability, property and public officials' liability coverage. In the event aggregated losses incurred by the Pool exceed amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and funds accumulated by the Pool, the Pool may require additional contributions from the Pool members. Any excess funds which the Pool determines are not needed for purposes of the Pool may be returned to the members pursuant to a distribution formula.

9. TAX, SPENDING AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights ("TABOR"), contains tax, spending, revenue and debt limitations which apply to the state of Colorado and all local governments within the state of Colorado.

Spending and revenue limits are determined based on the prior fiscal year spending adjusted for allowable increases based upon inflation and local growth. Fiscal year spending is generally defined as expenditures plus reserve increases with certain exceptions. Revenues in excess of the fiscal year spending limit must be refunded unless the voters approve retention of such revenues. The District's voters approved a ballot issue allowing the District to retain all revenues.

TABOR requires local governments to establish emergency reserves. These reserves must be at least 3% of fiscal year spending (excluding bonded debt service). Local governments are not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or benefit increases.

District management believes the District is in compliance with the provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of the provisions, including the interpretation of how to calculate fiscal year spending limits, will likely require judicial interpretation.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CATHEDRAL PINES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT DEBT SERVICE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Budget Original and Final		Actual Amounts		Variance	
<u>REVENUES</u> Property taxes	\$	258,217	\$	255,203	\$	(3,014)
Investment income	Ψ	-	Ψ	127	Ψ	127
Total revenues		258,217		255,330		(2,887)
EXPENDITURES						
Bond principal		65,000		65,000		-
Contingency		1,000		-		1,000
County Treasurer's fees		-		3,862		(3,862)
Interest expense		218,056		218,056		-
Trustee fees		800		400		400
Total expenditures		284,856		287,318		(2,462)
Net change in fund balance	\$	(26,639)		(31,988)	\$	(5,349)
Fund balance, beginning of year				160,175		
Fund balance, end of year			\$	128,187		